

Whereas the day-to-day logistical operations of schools require assistant principals to monitor and address facility needs, attendance, transportation issues, and scheduling challenges, as well as to supervise extra- and co-curricular events;

Whereas assistant principals are entrusted with maintaining an inviting, safe, and orderly school environment that supports the growth and achievement of each and every student by nurturing positive peer relationships, recognizing student achievement, mediating conflicts, analyzing behavior patterns, providing interventions, and, when necessary, taking disciplinary actions;

Whereas, since its establishment in 2004, the NASSP National Assistant Principal of the Year Program has recognized outstanding middle and high school assistant principals who demonstrate success in leadership, curriculum, and personalization; and

Whereas the week of April 3 through April 7, 2023, is an appropriate week to designate as National Assistant Principals Week: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the designation of National Assistant Principals Week;

(2) honors the contributions of assistant principals to the success of students in the United States; and

(3) encourages the people of the United States to observe National Assistant Principals Week with appropriate ceremonies and activities that promote awareness of the role played by assistant principals in school leadership and ensuring that every child has access to a high-quality education.

SENATE RESOLUTION 144—RECOGNIZING THAT IT IS THE DUTY OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT A TRANSGENDER BILL OF RIGHTS TO PROTECT AND CODIFY THE RIGHTS OF TRANSGENDER AND NONBINARY PEOPLE UNDER THE LAW AND ENSURE THEIR ACCESS TO MEDICAL CARE, SHELTER, SAFETY, AND ECONOMIC SAFETY

Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. MERKLEY, Ms. WARREN, Ms. HIRONO, and Ms. SMITH) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 144

Whereas an estimated 1,600,000 transgender adults live in the United States;

Whereas title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e et seq.) requires equal treatment under the law regardless of sex;

Whereas the Supreme Court of the United States affirmed in *Bostock v. Clayton County, Georgia*, 140 S. Ct. 1731 (2020), that Federal protection against discrimination on the basis of sex includes protection from discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity;

Whereas despite these protections, transgender people still experience discrimination in—

- (1) medical care;
- (2) employment;
- (3) housing;
- (4) education;
- (5) lending; and
- (6) other basic necessities;

Whereas State lawmakers introduced more than 300 bills attacking the rights of LGBTQI+ people, and transgender people in particular, in the first 6 weeks of 2023;

Whereas the right of transgender and nonbinary people to seek lifesaving gender-affirming care is under threat across the United States;

Whereas the provision of best-practice, age-appropriate, gender-affirming health care is endorsed by the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, the American Academy of Family Physicians, the American Academy of Nursing, the American Academy of Pediatrics, the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, the American College of Physicians, the American Counseling Association, the American Heart Association, the American Medical Association, the American Nurses Association, the American Osteopathic Association, the American Psychiatric Association, the American Psychological Association, the American Public Health Association, the American Society of Plastic Surgeons, the Endocrine Society, the National Association of Nurse Practitioners in Women's Health, the Pediatric Endocrine Society, the Society for Adolescent Health and Medicine, the World Medical Association, and the World Professional Association for Transgender Health;

Whereas transgender and nonbinary people—

(1) face significant barriers to legal recognition of their true selves on government documentation and identification;

(2) experience disproportionately high rates of poverty, homelessness, violence, and suicide; and

(3) detained in jails, prisons, and immigration detention centers are especially vulnerable to violence and abuse and are often deprived of gender-affirming resources and health care;

Whereas transgender and nonbinary people—

(1) make unique, valuable contributions to American society and culture worth honoring and celebrating;

(2) have existed throughout history across the globe, demonstrating resilience, bravery, and authenticity; and

(3) are parents, siblings, children, chosen family, and friends deserving of human dignity and support: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) the Federal Government has a duty to protect the rights of transgender and nonbinary people by implementing a “Transgender Bill of Rights” that includes—

(A) ensuring transgender and nonbinary people have equal access to services and public accommodations that align with their gender identity by—

(i) amending the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000a et seq.) to prohibit discrimination on the basis of sex, including gender identity and sex characteristics, in public accommodations and federally funded programs and activities;

(ii) expanding the definition of public accommodation to address the full range of places and services that members of the general public utilize;

(iii) explicitly clarifying that it is illegal to discriminate on the basis of sex, including gender identity or sex characteristics, in public accommodations and services on religious grounds; and

(iv) amending Federal education laws to ensure that those laws protect students from discrimination based on sex, including gender identity and sex characteristics, and guarantee the rights of students to—

(I) participate in sports on teams and in programs that best align with their gender identity;

(II) use school facilities that best align with their gender identity;

(III) have their authentic identity respected in the classroom; and

(IV) have access to curriculum and books that accurately portray the substantive history and identity of LGBTQI+ people and Black, Indigenous, and people of color;

(B) recognizing the right to bodily autonomy and ethical health care for transgender and nonbinary people by—

(i) strengthening, implementing, and enforcing prohibitions on discrimination in the provision of health care on the basis of sex, including on the basis of actual or perceived gender identity or sex characteristics;

(ii) eliminating unnecessary governmental restrictions on the provision of, and access to, gender-affirming medical care and counseling for transgender and nonbinary adults and youth;

(iii) ensuring that health care providers following standards of care for transgender and nonbinary people are not targeted for criminal or civil penalties, or for professional discipline;

(iv) protecting children from forceful removal from supportive homes;

(v) protecting providers of gender-affirming care, reproductive health care, and abortion health care from threats and acts of violence related to their work;

(vi) expanding access to competent health care providers serving transgender and nonbinary patients, including by recruiting and training more health care providers to provide appropriate care;

(vii) expanding telehealth access to provide patients in rural and other underserved locations better access to health care services;

(viii) codifying *Roe v. Wade*, 410 U.S. 113 (1973), guaranteeing the right to abortion, and codifying the right to reproductive health care such as contraceptives and assistive reproductive technology for everyone, including transgender and nonbinary people; and

(ix) banning the use of forced surgery that violates medical ethics and human rights on intersex children and infants;

(C) ensuring transgender and nonbinary people can care for themselves and their families by fully codifying the judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States in *Bostock v. Clayton County, Georgia*, 140 S. Ct. 1731 (2020) by—

(i) eliminating hiring and employment discrimination and workforce exclusion by amending title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e et seq.) to explicitly clarify that employers may not discriminate on the basis of actual or perceived gender identity or sex characteristics;

(ii) amending the Fair Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 3601 et seq.) to explicitly clarify that it prohibits all forms of sex discrimination, including on the basis of gender identity or sex characteristics; and

(iii) amending the Equal Credit Opportunity Act (15 U.S.C. 1691 et seq.) to explicitly clarify that it prohibits all forms of sex discrimination, including on the basis of gender identity or sex characteristics;

(D) providing accessible avenues for legal recognition of transgender and nonbinary identities and guaranteeing full participation in civil life by—

(i) eliminating Federal gender identification requirements on government documents that are unnecessary to determine the identity of the holder or are otherwise irrelevant to the purpose of the document;

(ii) eliminating burdensome barriers to updating sex and names on passports, Social Security cards, and other forms of Federal Government identification and records, permitting, where possible, changes on self-attestation alone;

(iii) requiring that an “X” marker be available on Federal Government identification and records that still require gender;

(iv) requiring States to permit voters to update their name and gender on their voter registration and vote on the same day of Federal elections; and

(v) making explicit that existing Federal statutes prohibiting sex discrimination in jury service also prohibit discrimination based on gender identity and sex characteristics;

(E) strengthening the safety of transgender and nonbinary people by—

(i) investing in community services to prevent intimate partner, family, and community violence against transgender and nonbinary people and expand services for transgender and nonbinary survivors;

(ii) investing in mental health services and suicide prevention programs designed for transgender and nonbinary people;

(iii) banning fraudulent and harmful so-called “conversion therapy” practices;

(iv) ensuring robust regulations and procedures that affirm that claims for immigration relief or asylum based on persecution related to gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, and sex characteristics are protected grounds in the context of asylum adjudications; and

(v) exploring policies and practices that would improve the safety of transgender and nonbinary individuals incarcerated in jails, prisons, and immigration detention facilities, and ensure that those populations of transgender and nonbinary individuals have access to gender-affirming care, appropriate services, and commissary items; and

(F) actively enforcing the civil rights of transgender and nonbinary people by all government agencies including by—

(i) requiring the Attorney General to designate a liaison within the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice whose job is dedicated to advising on and overseeing enforcement of the civil rights of transgender and nonbinary people; and

(ii) appropriating the funds necessary to fully staff and support the enforcement of these rights across agencies;

(2) the actions listed in this resolution are only the first steps toward transgender equality;

(3) to carry out the goals in this resolution, Federal agencies must collect gender identity and sex characteristics information on a voluntary, confidential basis solely for equity and public health purposes in key Federal surveys;

(4) the Federal Government must make an ongoing commitment to the rights of transgender and nonbinary people; and

(5) policies concerning transgender rights must be led and informed by transgender communities, in particular Black and Indigenous women who face heightened risk of violence, poverty, discrimination, and other harm due to their intersecting identities.

SENATE RESOLUTION 145—CALLING FOR THE IMMEDIATE RELEASE OF RUSSIAN OPPOSITION LEADER VLADIMIR KARAMURZA, WHO WAS UNJUSTLY DETAINED ON APRIL 11, 2022

Mr. RUBIO (for himself, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. WICKER, Mr. COONS, Mr. RICKETTS, Mrs. SHAHEEN, and Mr. RISCH) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 145

Whereas Vladimir Vladimirovich Karamura (referred to in this preamble as “Mr. Kara-Murza”) has tirelessly worked for decades to advance the cause of freedom, democ-

racy, and human rights for the people of the Russian Federation;

Whereas, in retaliation for his advocacy, two attempts have been made on Mr. Karamura's life, as—

(1) on May 26, 2015, Mr. Kara-Murza fell ill with symptoms indicative of poisoning and was hospitalized; and

(2) on February 2, 2017, he fell ill with similar symptoms and was placed in a medically induced coma;

Whereas independent investigations conducted by Bellingcat, the Insider, and Der Spiegel found that the same unit of the Federal Security Service of the Russian Federation responsible for poisoning Mr. Karamura was responsible for poisoning Russian opposition leader Alexei Navalny and activists Timur Kuashev, Ruslan Magomedragimov, and Nikita Isayev;

Whereas, on February 24, 2022, Vladimir Putin launched another unprovoked, unjustified, and illegal invasion into Ukraine in contravention of the obligations freely undertaken by the Russian Federation to respect the territorial integrity of Ukraine under the Budapest Memorandum of 1994, the Minsk protocols of 2014 and 2015, and international law;

Whereas, on March 5, 2022, Vladimir Putin signed a law criminalizing the distribution of truthful statements about the invasion of Ukraine by the Russian Federation and mandating up to 15 years in prison for such offenses;

Whereas, since February 24, 2022, Mr. Karamura has used his voice and platform to join more than 15,000 citizens of the Russian Federation in peacefully protesting the war against Ukraine and millions more who silently oppose the war;

Whereas, on April 11, 2022, five police officers arrested Mr. Karamura in front of his home and denied his right to an attorney, and the next day Mr. Karamura was sentenced to 15 days in prison for disobeying a police order;

Whereas, on April 22, 2022, the Investigative Committee of the Russian Federation charged Mr. Karamura with violations under the law signed on March 5, 2022, for his fact-based statements condemning the invasion of Ukraine by the Russian Federation;

Whereas Mr. Karamura was then placed into pretrial detention and ordered to be held until at least June 12, 2022;

Whereas, if convicted of those charges, Mr. Karamura faces detention in a penitentiary system that human rights nongovernmental organizations have criticized for widespread torture, ill-treatment, and suspicious deaths of prisoners;

Whereas, on May 26, 2022, the United States Senate unanimously agreed to Senate Resolution 632 (117th Congress) calling for the immediate release of Mr. Karamura, Alexei Navalny, and other citizens of the Russian Federation imprisoned for opposing the regime of Vladimir Putin and the war against Ukraine;

Whereas, on July 27, 2022, the Investigative Committee of the Russian Federation charged Mr. Karamura for his alleged engagements with Free Russia Foundation and Open Russia, both of which are nongovernmental organizations targeted by the law of the Russian Federation on undesirable organizations;

Whereas, on October 6, 2022, the Investigative Committee of the Russian Federation charged Mr. Karamura with high treason on the grounds that he cooperated with a North Atlantic Treaty Organization member nation, which was corroborated by the public speeches he delivered in the United States, Portugal, and Finland;

Whereas, on March 3, 2023, in response to bipartisan requests from Congress, the

United States Government imposed sanctions under the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act (22 U.S.C. 10101 et seq.) on three Russian individuals, Elena Anatolievna Lenskaya, Andrei Andreevich Zadachin, and Danila Yurievich Mikheev, for their involvement in the unjust detention of Mr. Karamura; and

Whereas Mr. Karamura's attorney reported that his client's health deteriorated to the point that he was unfit to attend his hearing on March 16, 2023, as Mr. Karamura was being treated for polyneuropathy, a condition that he sustained from poison attacks on May 26, 2015, and February 2, 2017: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) condemns the unjust detention and indicting of Russian opposition leader Vladimir Vladimirovich Karamura, who has courageously stood up to oppression in the Russian Federation;

(2) expresses solidarity with Vladimir Vladimirovich Karamura, his family, and all individuals in the Russian Federation imprisoned for exercising their fundamental freedoms of speech, assembly, and belief;

(3) urges the United States Government and other allied governments to work to secure the immediate release of Vladimir Vladimirovich Karamura, Alexei Navalny, and other citizens of the Russian Federation imprisoned for opposing the regime of Vladimir Putin and the war against Ukraine; and

(4) calls on the President to increase support provided by the United States Government for those advocating for democracy and independent media in the Russian Federation, which Vladimir Vladimirovich Karamura has worked to advance.

SENATE RESOLUTION 146—HONORING THE MEMORY OF JEREIMA “JERI” BUSTAMANTE ON THE FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF HER PASSING

Mr. SCOTT of Florida (for himself and Mr. RUBIO) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 146

Whereas Jereima “Jeri” Bustamante (referred to in this preamble as “Jeri Bustamante”) lived the American Dream;

Whereas, after moving from Panama to the United States with her family, Jeri Bustamante—

(1) attended Miami Beach Senior High School; and

(2) earned a Bachelor's Degree in Communication and Media Sciences and a Master's Degree in Public Administration from Florida International University;

Whereas Jeri Bustamante had a tireless work ethic and a passion for communication and paid for her education by working while enrolled in school;

Whereas that tireless work ethic propelled Jeri Bustamante to professional success, beginning with an internship at a Miami television station and culminating in a period of service as press secretary to Governor Rick Scott;

Whereas the enthusiasm, compassion, tenacity, and vibrant energy of Jeri Bustamante are greatly missed by her family, friends, and coworkers;

Whereas the spirit of Jeri Bustamante lives on through the Jereima Bustamante Memorial Scholarship, which aims to help graduates of Miami Beach Senior High School achieve their goals and pursue the American Dream through a college education; and

Whereas April 8, 2023, marks 5 years since the life of Jeri Bustamante was tragically